YEW YORK HERALD, TURDAY, MARCH C. 1888 - SUPPLMARKYT.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS.

the Cornwall Hanquet.

SPEECH OF J. A. MAGDONALD.

Hon. J. A. MAGDONALD.

Tould:—I had hoped that the respected head of the government, Sir Narcisse Belleau, would have addressed you mely to this toast instead of myself. Allow me to make you on his behalf, his most sincere regress that these is the sole cause of his not being here with us to be spond to your kind, your magnificent demonstration of denight.

Spond to your aind, your magnificent demonstration of bright.

You must all know well the history of the formation the coalition government in 1864. In the first place, a addition to the strong and close struggle of party hich rendered Canadian government atmost imposible—because my friend, kir. Cartier, and myself, not eing strong enough, had been defeated and bliged to retire; then Mr. John Sandfield Maconald, not being strong enough, had also been seated, and retired; and on the return of r. Cartier and myself, under the leadership it the late Sir Etienne Tache, we were again defrated, if these facts showing the weakness of the various governments that were formed in the short period of two cars. I say that, in addition to that struggle, which as merely a social difficulty, and which rendered a rong government impossible—and you all know that effirst element of success and prosperity in any country is to have a strong covernment, we had a fer bishes.

great departments of the government of England. (Loud theers.)

MUTUAL DEVOTION.

We believe we conveyed to the government and people of England the sentiments of the people of Canada, as I am sure we conveyed the sentiments of the people of the led counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, when we told her Majesty, through her Ministers, that Unada was ready to spend the least men and the last shilling in the dyfuser of the British constitution and the British crown. (Breat cheering.) We made the offer without stitt, without reservation, and met a response in the name generous, open and unlimited manner. We were told that in case it was necessary the whole power of the mighty empire with which we are connected usuid be exceeded in our defence, and that by land and sea, by soldier and by sailor, by sait water and by fresh, on the ocean, on the lakes, England would, if necessary expend the whole of her mighty resources, military and naval, in the defence of Canada and the British provinces. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Such, gentlemen, were the results of our joining together under British laws and institutions and it is a lesson to be remembered by future statesmen in Canada, after we disappear from the scene. Such were the results of the statesmen or the

ales. (Boud cheers.)

THE CONFIDERATION SCHEME.

Now, gentlemen, as to the merits of the confederation cheme adopted by the Quebec conference, I shall say a sew words, even at the basard of wearying you. (Cries of "No, no.") I do not say that any one of the delegates to the conference which originated that scheme few words, even at the hazard of wearying you. (Cries of 'No, no.'') I do not say that any one of the delegates to the conference which originated that scheme thought it a perfect one. It was of necessity a matter of compromise, for each colony has its own prejudices and local difficulties, and the delegates had to discuss not only what was the best system or plan of union according to the opinion of any one of us, but what was the best system to be carried out to a practical issue in reference to the future. No one can look into the future and predict what the remit will be; but I believe the conference at Quebec sketched out a system which would give us a strong and effective government, and if, as the progress of experience probably will show, there are some amendments required, they can be introduced in a legal and constitutional manner, as all other amendments are under the law and system of England. I call special attention to the fact that the first resolution passed in the conference was: That the British North American provinces should be united in one great confederation, under her Majesty the Quebe of Great Britain and Ireland. (Loud cheers, That the Gueta carried without a dissentient voice. (Renewed applause.) We all rose in conference and declared that if these colonies were to be made our nation, it was to be one under the gracious away of Victoria, her heirs and successors. (Ghears.) This was not a mere matter of lip loyalty. It came from the heart in the first instance, and from the head in the sext. (Applause.) It has been often said that the government of England is republic, diaguised in a monarchical form, and that Ragland is a republic with the Queen as a mere person of ceremonal position. A greater misease could not be made. England stands in a pocularly

happy position with reference to her sovereign. (Blear, hear.) If England were to become a republic—which God forbit—floud cheers)—the consequence would be that the head of the government must be elected or chosen by one party and opposed by another, just as in a political election for a country, town or corporation, a candidate is elected by a majority, and sometimes by but a majority of one or two. Just as the successful candidate must be the exponent of the principles and passions and prejudices of that majority, be, to a certain extent, the exponent of the principles and prejudices of the majority that elected him, and occupy a position opposed to those who voted against him at the hustings or elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) But in England how different it is. Her Majesty moves far above the regton of party pellitics. She knows no party; she only knows that the whole nation is her subjects. She belongs neither to the conservative, whig, radical, nor any other party; but acts equitably and rules with equal beneficence over all. She submits to the will of the people, expressed through her ministers, as a constitutional sovereign always should. But when, in the course of events, one ministry goes out and another must tone, her Majesty selects the best men of the opposite party, and leaves it to them to form an administration. Every man in England knows the Queen will have no local prejudices, but that she governs and holds an even and steady course, grading, checking, restraining and regulating as regards the different parties. (Cheers, That is one great advantage which exists, and, I think, an overwhelming advantage and argument in favor of our connection with Great Britain. (Loud applicate.) And so I might go through very many of the leading features of the confederation scheme, but you have already studied it for yourselves. I believe the hasis or skeleton, or general principle—out of which should be evolved and worked up a system of government, as embodied in the confederation scheme, contain a system by which we sell these facts showing the weakness of the various governments that were formed in the short period of two years. I say that, in addition to that struggle, which years is ago that, in addition to that struggle, which were formed in the short period of two years. I say that, in addition to that struggle, which is the first element of success and property in any country late have a strong government—we had a far higher aim in view in forming that coulding, an aim worthy of aim in view in forming that coulding, an aim worthy of aim in view in coeured, would give us, instead of feet or its excitered and folds a bailers—insignificant in themselves but to the mother country—one grand British world American Hone, which, stated of least for the translation of the translation merely for the purpose of gitting the crust of the translation merely for the purpose of getting rid our party differences in Canada—of trying to bring the crust of the translation merely for the purpose of getting rid our party differences in Canada—of trying to bring the crust of the country—one of the vernation of the purpose of getting rid our party differences in Canada—of trying to bring the crust of the country—one has been considered to the confidence of the confidence of the contrast of the confidence of the

press their views on some of the subjects I nave alluded to.

CANADIAN HITTLA.

There is one subject, however, in which I am particularly interested, and that is the militia system of tanada. (There,) The Militia law new prevailing was parsed during the government of my harmed ate prosecutor—my respected friend, the Hon. 2 3. Macdonaid. (H ar. hear.) to I am not responsible for the measure. I am neither to praise nor blame for it; but it contains some features for which I would be unworthy and uncaudd if I did not give him credit—and those are in connection with the establishment of the military schoos, for the education of our military schoos, for the education of our military choos, for the square of the Militar bill, which is one of the meat happy and successful of the whole, has chialed comparatively little exp. sac. You can all with the canadian delegates were received in each class.

Now, although the hour is late and I fear to detain in—(cries of "No. no")—I cannot deay myself the active of stating to you very shortly the anamer in lich Canada was treated in England. (Cheers.) We re almost unknown in the mother country; we might very some few individual friends in the hother country; we might very some few individual friends in the hother country; we might hence the he imperial government of Parlament. But much to moment we went home as a deputation from the imperial government or Parlament. But much moment we went home as a deputation from the imperial government or Parlament. But much moment we went home as a deputation from the imperial government of Parlament. But much moment we went home as a deputation from the imperial government of the throne humbly address her Majesty, said, "We are here Canadians, anxious to form a great nation; not a parate nation from the Hritish empire, but connected it it and subject to your Majesty's authority; not to off the link that binds us to the mother conntry, but perpetuate in those provinces British institutions and the hard school of actual service. Canada, however, taking adaptate nation from the Hritish empire, but connected it is and subject to your Majesty's benignant with laws; to raise up under your Majesty's benignant and any a new nation as an actiliary to whe empire and any a new nation as an actiliary to whe empire and any a new nation as an actiliary to whe empire and any a new nation as an actiliary to whe empire and any a new nation as an actiliary to whe empire and any a new nation as an actiliary to whe empire and any and have mentalized it viceyously, and have

ole and roady to emacend the missta of ever they as a state collect out on any sudden emergency. We have, be sides, been able to retain the services—and I am glad to have this operumity of expressing my gratification to find it so—of an officer recommended to as by the best military authorities in En. land—is one of the first practical soldiers in England—I mean the Adjutant General of Militia, Colonel McDougall. The providers in the England—I mean the Adjutant General of Militia, Colonel McDougall. The stream of the control of incursion—I am not going to task to you about Fenian raids or enterprises—were made upon us, no matter from what quarter, under the present militias system and under the able management of Colonel McDougall, the militia would show, as he had several times reported of them, that they were worthy to fight beside her Majes-by's best chosen and best trained solders. (Loud cheers, by's Dest Chosen and best trained solders. (Loud cheers, by's Dest Chosen had best trained solders. (Loud cheers, by's Dest Chosen and Set Irentella, and the state of the end of the militia would show, as he had several times reported of them, that they were worthy to fight beside her Majes-by's Dest Chosen and best trained solders. (Loud cheers, by's Dest Chosen and Set Irentella, and the stream of the end of the bright of the militial work of the same of

connection of the British North American provinces with England. (Loud and prolonged applause.

connection of the British North American provinces with England. (Loud and prolonged applause.

MR. GALT'S REMARKS.

Hon. Mr. GALT said:—I am to high permitted to respond to the loast of "Canada no electropies and Canadian progres," and no place in mining the present. It is very large to the load of that when we are threatened with an interruption of our commercial intercourse with the adjoining country, we have been bleased by a beneficent Providence with a bountiful harvest, and good prices for the harvest; that just when we are obliged to look to other markets for our future trade, a fuller measure of the bouesties of our Creator has been showered upon us than for many years before. Within my recollection Canada never was in so prosperous a condition as it is at this present time. I judge by the returns, which are submitted to me in my official capacity, which shew the extent of our exports and our imports, our dealings with England and all foreign countries, and I there see that in the last seven months we have sold ten millions of dollars worth (\$10,000,000) more than we have bought—a thing which has never before occured; and when I make this statement I make one which certainly ought to bring forth in everybody feelings of thank'niness, and also of pride and solf-reliance. (Applause.) It is well, sir, that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments. It is well that we should have such sentiments of the such sentiments of the such sentiments of the such

It will be my duty to give all these clauements very fully in another place; I may therefore pass over the historical part of the subsequent proceed-ings, and confine myself to stating what the avera-tion and the policy of the government were. We were determined that nothing should be proposed to be given to the Urical states that should not be conceded to Canada also; but we were not prepared to say that we

as other matters were satisfactory, the existing arrangements respecting them should go on; and I cannot concive how it is possible that any man can make it a charge against the government of Canada that we should be willing to continue agreements which have been beneficial, provided arrangements to other respect we are stated by any man that we went out of our way to offer to enlarge our canala. Now, I think, it will have been observed by any man who is in the habit of reading the papers, that there has been a pressure upon us for years to effect the enlargement; everybody knows that, from one end of the country to the other. Why, the matter was expressly included in the resolutions of the Queb's Conference. The subject was alluded to in the speech from the throne at the opening of the session when my honorable friend Mr. Howland first entered a government. And only last August, in my place in Farliament, I made the declaration, with the assent of my colleagues, that the government were prepared to enlarge the canala, provided they had the assurance that the American trade would be permitted to go through them. What more did we propose in Washington than just what we had lad down as our policy before? The canala are Canadian canala, and if they are to be enlarged it must be by Canadian means and under Canadian laws. (Hear, bear,) It has been said, too, that we agreed to make the legislation of Canada subordinate to the United States, and we have been charged with hating done so in two ways, the first being that the legislation of the United States was to be countingent on ours. The fact is that the Americans were quite willing to let their legislation precede ours. They were willing to let their legislation precede ours. They were willing to let their legislation precede ours. They were willing to let their legislation precede ours. They were willing to let their legislation precede ours. They were willing to let their legislation precede ours. They were willing to let their legislation precede ours. They were

said that we agreed to accept American legislation in reference to them. Now, on the 9th of August last, 7 declared in Parliament that our government were prepared to consider with the American government each an arrangement of excise base as would prevent illicit trade across the frontier, and this was the amount of the proposition we made to the committee at Washacken; for we by no means proposed to enact any scale the Americans might adopt, but to take such a scale as expectance might show to be the most desirable for revenue purposes. We agreed in the interest of amity and good friendship to use all the means a friendly Power could use to prevent as illicit trade in spirits, &c., being carried on across the border—a trade, too, of such a nature as the border—a trade, too, of such a nature as the border—a trade, too, of such a nature as the border—a trade, too, of such a nature as the points. That course was one that was adopted as the point of the government in August last, and it is the only course which bonest, fair dealing statesment could adopt with a neighboring country like the United States. What shoold we have need to the authorities at Washington, when we went to negotiate for a commercial treaty, if we had adopted such a system as would lay their whole frontier along two thousand suites opin, to illicit trade. That position is one I could never have consented to occupy, and one in which my friend Mr. Howland would sever have consented to back me up. (Cheers.)

FAIR FLAT ALL TRAT IS ARED OF THE UNITED STATE.

All we set of from the men at Washington state.

All the set of from the men at Washington, sir—all I hope we shall ever ask from them on a Washington, which we were not prepared to give them. We saked them to take no precaution on their side which we were not willing to

take on ours. We asked them to take no further steps against the Fenians now them we took against the raiders a year ago. And I am bound to say that in the interviews we had with these gentlemen at Washington—great and large and populous as their country is, and stated, as I may say they are, with the termination of their civil warthey not us with all the consideration that could have been shown to the emissuries of a consideration that could have been shown to the emissiries of a consideration that could have been shown to the emissiries of a consideration that could have been shown to the emissiries of a consideration that could have been shown to the emissiries of a consideration to theirs in population and sandting. We failed to agree with them, we held a certain position for our people, and they held another, which we thought a mistaken one, for theirs; but we parted with mutual respect, and, thope, with mutual kindly feelings; and in this we did our duty to the people of this country, towards whom an irritation has existed there, based more on imagination than reality. (Hear, hear.)

the other, is not one of great regret that the negotiations have failed, but rather the contrary, and that the people seem glad that they are brought to try their own strength.

REFECTS OF THE FARCHE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

I nevertheless express may great regret at our failure, because I believe we cannot guidenly change our cubtomers guidout inconvenience, and bearing, as a practical man, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there will be a great disturbance of trade resulting from the termination of the treaty. I am not without hope that the time is not remote when the United States will restore the trade to a satisfactory feoting, and I am sure that six months hence the course the government has taken in endeavoring to secure its continuance will meet our hearty approval. What has been the effect of our policy already both in Chanda and the United States—a policy so toudly condemned by our opponents? When I look around me to-night I can see that the effect has been most beneficial here, for every man in Cunada feels that we have gone as far as we ought to have gone, and that we have gone as far as we ought to have gone, and that we have most wake up and be outbroated.

transion; for the burdens of the propie will have the adjusted to eliminate the great agricultural interest the province, and to make Canada at once the characturity to live in, and the most attractive country is world for the labor and capital of foreign lands. (Bluer)

would for the labor and capital of foreign hands. (Hear, hear)

Diventorment.

Our policy must be one of development and not of stoppace—development not of Canada alone, but of all the
vast territory streeching from Niwfoundland on the one
hand to the Pacific on the other. We may have to postpone for a time the enlargement of the canals that has
been spoken of for several years, because we have not
yet the assurance that the American trade will be permitted to use them; but this will have us all the more
means for opening up the great northwest. (Hear.) The
opening up of those lands eastward and westward, and
especially westward, will entail the leasurgatation of a
new system of configuration. Immigration is what the
New World must look to—and the fact that my homorathe friend Mr. McGee is at the head of the department
which has charge of that subject must give the people
confidence that emigration will be directed in the best
manner for the hardworking some of labor who come to
Cafada as a refuge from all parts of the world. (Theers.)
I som sure. Mr. Chairman, I ought to spologist for having
detained the meeting so long. (No.) While yoor kindness forgives me, you will be glad to bear me conclude.
(No. no.) I will only say this in conclusion, that if rightly understand the spirit of this meeting—if I rightly understand the spirit of the people of Canada—
the hopes and plans of those who think that the
abolit on of the Reciprocity treaty will produce
a norded desire for amenation will totally fail.
(Cheers.) If there are people who could be blacked by
such considerations as these, they are unworthy to be
long to any free country on the face of the earth. But,
thank God, the spirit of Britch hand of friendship, but
if it is refused we know how to draw it mack again. Continually have the government of this country labored to
perform their duries to the neighboring people; but we
expect respect from them for ourse. (Loud cheers.)

The difficulties of noteleties create great men; out of the
difficulties

eyes of the world than that we have hitherto-held as an ordinary colony, and it will entail to a se-greater responsibilities. Perhaps the frial we are now undergoing is but one of the preliminary trials which are to determine whether we are fit for such a higher state of national existence. And when I look on the constrainters of the mean of Stormont, Dandaus and Glen-gary I know that they are ready, and I have faith that all the broad country on either side of your counties' limits is ready, too, for whatever the fatter may have in store. (Rounds of applause.)

in store. (Rounds of applause.)

He raid:—Late as it is and freible as I ard, I will not allow the occasion to pass without trespassing upon the patience of this andience to order to say a few words upon a question in which I am, and I have no doubt you are, deeply interested. (Choere.) It is a question which are to be where I am to night, in the position I now occupy; and it is, in my opinion, of paramount importance to the future weitzers of this country that this question, this measure of connow occupy and it is. In my opinion, of paranounic importance to the future weiters of this country that this question, this measure of confederation, should be consummanted. (Loud cheers.) I think it must be apparent to any man who has the slightest conception of the ediplect that a political union of these provinces must as a consequence bind all their interests together and have a tendency-to increase our importance, extend our prosperity and add to our security. (Loud cheers.) I myself believe that the system of government under which we in focusion with the rest of the empire live in one that is most likely to give us therey and order; and I paleave that there is scope enough in this portion of North America Chich is notice the first-in crown to form a nation hader that system which may become equal to they other it any portion of the earth, and that will reddund that do contribute to the giory, happiness and wafter of the world. [Loud cheers.]

Hoard of Aldermen.

HE CITY HALL PARK TO BE MADE AN OPEN PAVED PLAZA—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY—THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPART-MENT-IMPORTANT TO CITY RAILROAD COMPA

resterday afternoon, President Bures occupying the

tice on Lands and Places to report on the expediency of making the City Hall Park an open paved plaza. The

A petition from the managers of the Patriot Orphan me, requesting the lease of twenty lots of ground on Fifth avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second

nstructing the Committee on Lamps and Gas to investi-

City Inspector:—

City Inspectors Department, March 5, 1868.

The Honorable the Comon Cornoll of the City of New York;

Gentlement of Comon Cornoll of the City of New York;

Gentlement of the comon control of the City of New York;

Gentlement of the comon control of the City of New York;

In addition to the control of the City o

tee on Streets.

Alderman Various called up the ordinance amending the ordinance of 1859 and other acts relative to the office of the Public Administrator, the proposed amendments to which have already been fully reported. After some discussion a resolution to adopt said ordinance as amended was best of the matter faid over.

After transaction owner outline business an adjournment was had to be aday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

Signor Piatti has been offered the Professorship at the two appointments bring in five hundred pounds sterling

Teruel, draws full houses in Valencia, Spain.

Miss Laura Harris, from Loudon, is said to

avor te at the Theatre de l'Oriente, Madrid. Mr. Cooper, a travelling violinist, husband of Madame

Tennelier, has been appointed conductor of the Belfaet, Ireland, Anacreentic Society. Zaida, one of the early performances of Mozart, and therto almost unknown, was brought forward at Frank-

fort on the 27th of January, the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birthday of the master. Alfred Holmes, the violinist, is giving the ber con Paris under the patronage of the Minister of Instruction. The price of admission is one franc. Mozart's Quintet

The English Opera Company is to occupy Drury Landbeatre from about the lat of April.

The tenor Mongini will join Mr. Mapleson's troope at

berg's private rendence in Paris. Le dieu consented, inti-mating that her terms were live thousand france (£205)

the 15th of February, in St. James' Hall, London, at a ing some of the most entirent performers. The chorus consisted of two hundred voices. The principal solo parts were sustained by Madame Lemmens Sherrington Madame Rodersdorff, Nies Whytosk, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Pakey and Mr. Sims Reeves; and the affair was inderghe formediate patronage of the Queen, the ince and

'rincess of Wales.

The eight columns of Campan marble = high are to stand Princess of Wales. in front of the imperial box in the new Opera House of Paris have been taken from the workshop in which they were finished, in the Pyrences to the French capital. Each column is of a single block, four feet in height and about two metres in diameter. One half of them are of a light red color, the others green. They come from the same quarries which were worked under Louis the Fourteenth for the building of Vermilles and Trianon. Madame Wagner, wife of the unofical componer, has died in Dread in.

Aladein, or the Wonderful Lamp, after having produced a rich barvest, has been retired from the stage of the Reyal English Opera in London, and the Domino Asia substituted. This piece will be alternated with the operetta The River Sprite, Mme. Florence Lancia sus taining the character of Yvonna. In Domino Noir appear Miss Louisa Pyne (as Angels), Mr. Henry Haigh Mass Leffler and Miss Thirlwail.

Herr Jouchim has made his first appearance for the reason in St. James' Hall, London, at one of the Monday popular concerts. His performance was in Mozart's Los Gircowni Quinted, as it is sometimes called, and gave Herr Straus, Mr. Hann and M. Peque, Owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr. Chappell's first tenor, Mr. H. Webb Herr Straus volunteered to fill his place. Mr. the song of "The Pediar," from Mendelscoln's operatin Heimlehr (fon and stranger), which he was compeffed to sing twice.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Louverse, Ky., March 5, 1866. John Wasson, President, and A. T. Smith, Secretary of the Southern Pacific Railroad, are expected here from Texas during the week, and a general specing of the stockholders of the road will take place during the pre-

Direct railroad construction between here and Memphin will be rapedly completed, the Louisville and Nash-ville Railroad having louned the Mouphin, Clarksville and Lontoville Sailroad three hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

Death of an Old Merchant-Serious Ill-

ness of Dr. Jayne. PRITADELPHIA, March 5, 1868. James Martin, formerly of the firm of Thomas & Martin, one of the oldest and most respectable Philadelphia merchants, died on flaturday aged seventy eight years. Dr. David Jayne, well known as the proprietor of many large granite and marble buildings in this city, is lying at the point of death. He is suffering from past-

Arrest of Express Robbers.

Arrest of Express Robbers.

Nr. Lovis, March 5, 1866.

Edward Newmetster and E. H. Johnston, two of the
five thieves who robbed the United States Express messenger here two weeks ago, have been arrested and
\$19,914 recevered. The remainder of the \$40,000 stolen
is supposed to be in the possession of the other three
robbers, with are still at large.

Bodies of New York Soldiers Killed 1 Virginia.

The relatives or friends of those soldiers who fell is Virginia, whose names are published below, can obtain

Fairbanks, H., 100th New York; Jon. Jones, H., 10
New York; J. Remis, B., 100th New York; Henry He.
C., 190th New York; Corp. J. Frow. C., 14th New York
H. Allen, G., 14th New York; Wm. S. Parke, B.,
New York; Thos. Hewitt, A., 140th New York; R.
Ridger, E., 47th New York; E. Loug, E., 42d New Yo
J. Hanley, I., 47th New York; Capana, E. O. Anglt, J.
Now York; A. W. Miller, E., 124th New York; V.
Hanterd, G. 67th or 60th New York; E. Herman, B., 140th New York; Lemicann H. E.
Leatine, I., 40th New York; M. H. Tembrook, H., 8
New York; John Bedle, K., 152d New York, J. St.
maker, G., 100th New York; Corporal J. Engle, H., 10
New York; John Bedle, K., 152d New York, J. St.
maker, G., 100th New York; Corporal J. Engle, H., 10
New York; Sergeant J. G., Gleason, E., 109th New York
H., 100th New York; J. Premberger, 14th New Y
State Mintia, Sergeant William Hankin, H., 1
New York; M. Millen, K., 140th New York; J. V.
dams, D., 76th New York; W. Grady, 40th New York; J.
Vork; John Walkor, I., 104th New York; J. Van H.
D., 15th New York; W. Grady, 40th New York; Larrett, H., 124th New York; D. Barrett, D., 124th Now; Nork; M. Horley, F., 121th New York; T. Lyong, 14th New York; Barrett, H., 124th New York; T. Lyong, 14th New York; M. Horley, F., 19th New York; M. Grady, M. How York; M. Horley, F., 19th New York; M. Grady, H., 19th New York; M. Horley, F., 19th New York; M. Grady, H., 19th New York; M. Horley, F., 19th New York; M. Grady, H., 19th New York; M. Grady, H., 19th New York; M. Horley, F., 19th New York; M. Horley, H., 19th New York; M. Horley, H., 19th New York; M. Horley, J. 19th New York; M. Horley, J. 19th New York; M. Horley, J. 19th New York; M. H., 19th New York; M. H. 19th New Y

Soldiers and Sallors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In a wounded soldier, discharged from the army,

and unable to make a living by my labor for myself and family, and as I see thousands of able bodied negroes doing nothing here but eating rations supplied by Cucle doing nothing here but cating ristons supplied by Cucle Sam, I thought I would suggest a plan by which they could be employed in aid of the thousands of my wounded comrades. I was told to-lay by the sergeant who issues rations to these niggers that he distributed on the last issue day forty barrels of herrings alone, besides hard tack and vegetables innumerable, while I and my wife and two little children can hardly get enough to ext.

I think if Congress expects to feed two inflicions of niggers at the public expense, they must certainly newer expect to pay their public debt. Why, sir, it will cost at the price of army ration—twenty-five cents per day—one bundred and tweffly millions of dollars.

JAMES TOVEE, late Private in the United States Army.

It is said in London that Mr. Feebter will take a trig to America about Easter, and that Mr. Houcicauit will cent the Lycoum theatre to his absence:

A posthumous play by Eheridan Knowles is abbe produced at one of the London theatres.

The Theatre Beaumarchaus, the Folies Dram

nd the Ecole Mollere are for sale in Paris.

I had written a pick it treated were ledelity, virtue and honor. But the theatre is only permitted to represent realities; my piece has therefore been furbidd n, and I have the honor to inform you of this.

TH. B.

The arrangements for the production of Arrah na.

Pogue in Paris were completed on the 10th of February Funfan La fulippe, named, in its adaptation by M

Chatelet, Paris

at the Porte St. Martin's theatre, Paris.
Rip Van Winkle continues a decided success in Lando

Mr. Jefferson will remain at the Adelphi until after Easter. He will then wish Liverpool and Manchester. It is thought that the new play written for him by Me Boucleault will be produced in Manchester.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Hay market theatre, London, February 7. played Brother Sam, and at its conclusion the Prince sent for him, when he was complimented by the reyal

are the titles of two new but not particularly vaudevilles which have been produced at the Madame Legrain appears as prime ballerine in a new

ballet called the Gio-retera (Mountebank's Wife), at the Pergola, Florence. At the Pagliano theatre, Florence, they attempt to entertain the audiences with stage bals masques, which

are pronounced most dull affairs.

The Emperor and Empress of France attended at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, February 4, to witness a represensation of Helpise Peranguel.

sensation of Heloise Peranged.

A DELICATE SUBJECT FOR A FRENCH FLAY.

(Paris (Dec. 20) correspondence of London Cosmopolitan.)

The Theater Français just now devotes all its attention to the remarkable production of M. Pomeard, which has been announced under the different titles of Le Lion America and Medanse Tailies. The readers of the Composition were recently informed that the Prince du Chimay, whose family Madame Tailies ensired on occasion of her account widowhood, had protested against the use which M. Pomard proposed to make of his relative union. The affair has been amicably arranged, and M. Yousard has consented to expunge from his production the name of Madame Tailies, as well as that of Tailies hisself. Instead of the calebrated convention another possess, any no notoriety has been substituted.

ROUGHL WAR AMONG PRENCH ACTREMEN A RHARP SHOT FROM A PAIR YOUNG LADY, An interchange of rather sharp letters has lately taken place between Mile. Colombier, the actress and some others of the female performers in Paris. A correspondent of the Paris Nord gives the following version

possess of the Paris Nord gives the following version of the matter.—

Mile Columbiar, a former pupil of the Conservatoria, who makes a large income, apparently by playing the part of innecest young girls, possesses two strong curscled organization of consulty and that of combutativeness. The first induced her to give a deladious tail, as all the cross trained organization of the second instigues her to make were against prestly women like Maslame Madeline Brochan and Mile Behneider. Scene of the accounts given of the pile mentioned the presence of those ladies, but they as once wrote to the journals to protest against the imputation. Mile Columbiar thus reprise to Mile Schneider—Several persons to whom I did not send invitations according to the policy of the present at the ball which I lately gave to a few friends. Mile februeider, in particular, makes her protest with the bili terness which so poculiarly belongs to her, and of which all about her feed the effects. Although the casoon of the very limited circle, besides which I may very well alarm the materias of a house who lives he avery limited circle, besides which I made it a point to have only young people at my party. Accept, Ac.,

Court Calendar—This Day.

Berams Court. Cascer.—Part 1.—Adjourned to Thursday, 8th and. Part 2.—Non 660, 1194, 1202, 216, 1278, 1230, 1066, 1850, 280, 1061, 1064, 690, 200, 200, 276, 588, 858, 678, 642, 643, 646, 797, 5—Non 856, 650, 621, 644, 980, 615, 921, 925, 862, 1105, 15, 157.

Hormans Court, Structal Texa.—March term adjourned without day.